THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1799. [No. 1942.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TWENTY Pipes high Proof BRANDY, juſt arrived and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, June 24, 1799,

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Thurſday* the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, on the Spot, if the Weather proves fair, if not the next fair Day,

A HOUSE and LAND, late belonging to Cap. Robert Wheatley, deceaſed, very pleaſantly ſituated on a Street leading to the Hill, near to Capt. Caleb Gardiner's, at the South Part of the Town.——The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe, 36 by 28, two Story, very convenient for Two Families, with other Out-Houſes, a good Well of Water, ſtanding on a Lot of 60 Feet Square.——For further Particulars inquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 6th Month, 24th, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

WAS taken out of the Field adjoining the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the 20th Inſt. a bright Sorrel MARE, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer—(ſuppoſed by Miſtake) as a Cheſtnut Mare, with black Mane, Tail and Legs, was left in the ſame Field, unowned by any Perſon.—Whoever has got the ſaid Mare, and will return her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the one left.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Scituate (County of Providence) State of Rhode-Island, 21st of 6th Month, 1799.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, at South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Day of June inſt. a Negro Man named SIMON, Six Feet high, a thickſet well-built Fellow; wore away a thick Leather Pair of Boots, brown Tow-Cloth Trowſers, brown Tow-Cloth Shirt, ſtriped Flannel Veſt, and full Cloth Jacket, with a great Coat of the ſame Cloth as his Jacket, and an old Felt Hat; carried away one Pair of Nankeen Overhalls—his Eyes are rather red, with a Scar on the Calf of one of his Legs; about 38 Years of Age.——Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Negro, and give Information to the Subſcriber, ſo that he may be found, ſhall receive a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, paid by

WILLIAM WILLCOX.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and all other Perſons, are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway, on Penalty of the Law.

South-Kingstown, June 5, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next northward of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, June 29, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton,

GUNPOWDER, Hyſon, Souchong, Bohea, Tea Cadies, Waiters, Broglipores } Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

Fan's, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

ON the 15th of this inſt. June, a Negro Wench went from me, named FLORA, about 34 or 35 Years of Age, a ſhort, ſquabby-built Wench; had on, when ſhe went away, a green Quilt, and a dark Calico ſhort Gown, and Bonnet; and carried with her a light Calico Gown, and a ſtriped green and two ſhort Gowns; one Calico, the other ſtriped; and three Pair of Shoes, four or five Pair of Stockings, and five or ſix Handkerchiefs, with ſundry other Articles of Cloathing; and I have heard, ſhe went into an Houſe and told them, ſhe never intended to come back again:—Therefore, for her Behaviour, I hereby forewarn any Perſon or Perſons employing or harbouring her, in any Way whatever, on Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL SUNDERLAND.

Exeter (R. I.) June 15, 1799.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiſer.

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

AT the cloſe of the laſt century, the Britiſh navy was rapidly augmented, and began to be conſidered as it really is, the only ſafe bulwark of the independence of that kingdom. The following is the ſtate of it at the periods mentioned:

		Tons.
In 1697,	-	113,000
1715,	-	167,000
1727,	-	170,000
1749,	-	228,000

The amount of its preſent tonnage is not known, but the fleet is in a condition far ſuperior to what has before been known.

This immenſe naval power is ſupported by a commerce equally flouriſhing. For Great-Britain it is neceſſary; for her diſtant colonies, as well as her ſeat of empire are protected only by a maritime force.

The expenſe of ſuch protection is, however, enormous, and may ultimately occaſion terrible convulſions in the Britiſh empire.

In America we have no need of incurring an expenſe which ſhall involve the country in debt. A ſmaller naval force than that of Great-Britain will efficaciouſly protect our country and trade; and we have no diſtant poſſeſſions to defend.

Let us then compare our ſituation and reſources with thoſe of other commercial nations.

At the peace of Ryswick in 1697, the Engliſh ſhipping which cleared from the ports of England amounted only to 144,267 tons. The foreign tonnage the ſame year, was 100,524 tons. By means of this commerce England then maintained a navy of about 113,000 tons.

In 1749 the clearances amounted to 661,000 tons, and the navy conſiſted of 228,000. In the year 1780, the clearances amounted to 754,000 tons. The preſent amount of tonnage is not known with preciſion; but it is believed the whole ſhipping of Great-Britain, including the navy and merchantmen, amounts to about twelve or fourteen hundred thouſand tons.

By the laſt report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, it appears that the American tonnage in 1798 was 876,912 tons. Of this almoſt 600,000 tons belong to the regiſtered ſhipping employed in foreign trade. The enrolled and licenſed veſſels in the coaſting trade, amount to 237,000 tons, and the fiſhing veſſels to 41,000.

It will readily be perceived by this ſtatement, that the tonnage belonging to American citizens almoſt equals the tonnage of all the merchants veſſels belonging to Great-Britain. At the rate in which the ſhipping of the United States has increaſed for a few years paſt, our tonnage *employed in trade* will, in fifteen years, exceed that of Britain—and it now exceeds that of any other nation.

It will be not neceſſary to ſtate that the employment of ſhipping implies the ſervices of ſeamen. The preſent number of American ſeamen, if we miſtake not, amounts to more than 20,000, and the number muſt increaſe with our trade.

Commerce and the fiſheries are the baſis of naval ſtrength. Shipping can be built or purchaſed in a ſhort time; but ſeamanſhip is the work of experience. A nation that has a great number of good ſeamen, is always ſtrong, and may ſoon call her ſtrength into ſervice.

[*To be continued.*]

The following Account of the Ruſſian Army, muſt intereſt the Reader.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from St. Polten, in lower Auſtria, Jan. 25th, 1799.

"FOR theſe ten days we have been in full enjoyment of the preſence of the Ruſſian Army: and we have here, till further orders, the Head Quarters: Its very numerous ſuite in men and horſes, two Regiments of Grenadiers, one of Infantry, one of the Chaſſeurs on foot, and about 1500 Coſſacks, the greateſt part of which are quartered in this neighbourhood. It is impoſſible not to admire the high ſtate of diſcipline of this army; there is nothing that one can reaſonably complain of; and if trifling irregularities occur, they would be found equally in any other army, eſpecially if it was 300 leagues from home, and in confined cantonments. The Grenadiers are a very fine body of men, ſtrongly made, well clothed, adroit in the management of arms, and march wonderfully well. They have a very military air; every man knows what he has to do, and does it to perfection. You can form no idea of the ſubordination that exiſts, even among the officers. There is the ſame diſtance between General Lwow, the Second in Command, and the Commander in Chief, the Count de Roſenberg, as there formerly was in France between an Inſpector and a Quarter-Maſter. The officers are in general young and well made, very well bred, almoſt all of them talking French, and fluently. I was preſent at a fort of Fete, given them by the Biſhop of St. Polton. The Archduke Ferdinand and his two ſons, the Marſhal Kinſki, and many other Perſons of Diſtinction from Vienna were there, who came over to ſee and to welcome their Allies. I almoſt fancied myſelf at Paris; they abſolutely talked nothing but French, which is the favourite language with the Ruſſians. There are however ſome who can ſpeak German tolerably well. The next day I had a good deal of converſation with General Lwow. He is a very reſpectable man, and anſwered my queſtions with great civility. He appeared to be ſenſible, and well-informed. He has travelled over all Europe, and (as I was informed by many Ruſſian Officers) was the Adjutant and favorite of the famous Potemkin, whom he accompanied in all his Wars. I was very much intereſted in hearing him talk on that ſubject. He told me, for inſtance, that the capture of Bizakow had coſt the Ruſſians 30,000 men; and that of Ismailow 15,000. He alſo gave us ſome notions of the practice of the Ruſſian Army. When it advances to attack an enemy, the Soldiers muſt always look only four or five paces before them they are ordered (and this is part of the inſtruction of each individual) never to raiſe their eyes. The General ſays that a fine diſpoſition of a hoſtile army, or an extended line might make an impreſſion on them. "Beſides," ſaid he, "it is the buſineſs of the officers to conduct them where they are to ſtrike, for we fire very little, and truſt principally to the bayonet. When we are hand to hand, the ſoldiers are equally forbid to look at the face—for is it not uſeleſs to look at the head when you are ſtriking at the belly?—and by this means a fine or terrible figure make no impreſſion. There is an abridgement for you of the military doctrine of the Ruſſians. I confeſs that I did not imagine they were ſo far advanced in the knowledge of the human heart, and in that of the influence of the eyes on a man's ſpirit.

"Before I proceed to the Coſſacks, I muſt mention to you a ſuperb Regiment of Foot Chaſſeurs, ſingularly well trained. Firſt of all they fire, and then charge their carabines lying flat along the ground.—They are beſides taught to ſupport themſelves between two Coſſacks, when advancing againſt the enemy; or when paſſing forward to get poſſeſſion of a height or wood. When arrived at their point, whether they mean to make a diſcharge, or to ſeize the poſt, they throw themſelves on the ground, fire, and retire, ſupported by the Cavalry; and if a retreat becomes neceſſary, they make it in the ſame way.—This manœuvre was performed at *Enns*, before the Emperor, to the great aſtoniſhment and ſatisfaction of the ſpectators and judges of the buſineſs.

"Before I quit the infantry, you muſt be informed, that great care is taken of the men, that they are well and warmly clothed, and in a military manner; every ſoldier and grenadier has a good cloak; which he carries as the Auſtrians carry their great coats: and beſides that, there are in each company, a certain number of immenſe cloaks, which are only made uſe of by the night ſentries. In the day time the ſentinels have only their coats buttoned, with their belt and ſword on the outſide. The men, whether by habit or by conſtitution, are certainly of a quite different nature from the French and Germans. Conſider only that ſince they came here, and the inceſſant and ſevere cold that we experience, they have only been relieved, every guard, every four hours. Thus I have been told, and I have indeed myſelf obſerved ...

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1799. [No. 1942.]

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TWENTY Pipes high Proof BRANDY, just arrived and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, June 24, 1799,

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Thursday* the first Day of *August* next, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, on the Spot, if the Weather proves fair, if not the next fair Day,

A HOUSE and LAND, late belonging to Cap. Robert Wheatley, deceased, very pleasantly situated on a Street leading to the Hill, near to Capt. Caleb Gardiner's, at the South Part of the Town.——The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House, 36 by 28, two Story, very convenient for Two Families, with other Out-Houses, a good Well of Water, standing on a Lot of 60 Feet Square.——For further Particulars inquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 6th Month, 24th, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Vesting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

WAS taken out of the Field adjoining the Friends Meeting-House, on the 20th Inst. a bright Sorrel MARE, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer—(supposed by Mistake) as a Chesnut Mare, with black Mane, Tail and Legs, was left in the same Field, unowned by any Person.—Whoever has got the said Mare, and will return her to the Subscriber, shall receive the one left.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Scituate (County of Providence) State of Rhode-Island, 21st of 6th Month, 1799.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at South-Kingstown, on the first Day of June inst. a Negro Man named SIMON, Six Feet high, a thickset well-built Fellow; wore away a thick Leather Pair of Boots, brown Tow-Cloth Trowsers, brown Tow-Cloth Shirt, striped Flannel Vest, and full Cloth Jacket, with a great Coat of the same Cloth as his Jacket, and an old Felt Hat; carried away one Pair of Nankeen Overhalls—his Eyes are rather red, with a Scar on the Calf of one of his Legs; about 38 Years of Age.——Whoever will take up and secure said Negro, and give Information to the Subscriber, so that he may be found, shall receive a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

WILLIAM WILLCOX.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and all other Persons, are forbid harbouring or employing said Runaway, on Penalty of the Law.

South-Kingstown, June 5, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, June 29, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton,

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Broglipores.
Fan's, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

ON the 15th of this inst. June, a Negro Wench went from me, named FLORA, about 34 or 35 Years of Age, a short, squaddy-built Wench; had on, when she went away, a green Quilt, and a dark Calico short Gown, and Bonnet; and carried with her a light Calico Gown, and a striped green, and two short Gowns; one Calico, the other striped; and three Pair of Shoes, four or five Pair of Stockings, and five or six Handkerchiefs, with sundry other Articles of Cloathing; and I have heard, she went into an House and told them, she never intended to come back again:—Therefore, for her Behaviour, I hereby forewarn any Person or Persons employing or harbouring her, in any Way whatever, on Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL SUNDERLAND.

Exeter (R. I.) June 15, 1799.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

AT the close of the last century, the British navy was rapidly augmented, and began to be considered as it really is, the only safe bulwark of the independence of that kingdom. The following is the state of it at the periods mentioned:

		Tons.
In 1697,	-	113,000
1715,	-	167,000
1727,	-	170,000
1749,	-	228,000

The amount of its present tonnage is not known, but the fleet is in a condition far superior to what has before been known.

This immense naval power is supported by a commerce equally flourishing. For Great-Britain it is necessary; for her distant colonies, as well as her seat of empire are protected only by a maritime force.

The expense of such protection is, however, enormous, and may ultimately occasion terrible convulsions in the British empire.

In America we have no need of incurring an expense which shall involve the country in debt. A smaller naval force than that of Great-Britain will efficaciously protect our country and trade; and we have no distant possessions to defend.

Let us then compare our situation and resources with those of other commercial nations.

At the peace of Ryswick in 1697, the English shipping which cleared from the ports of England amounted only to 144,267 tons. The foreign tonnage the same year, was 100,524 tons. By means of this commerce England then maintained a navy of about 113,000 tons.

In 1749 the clearances amounted to 661,000 tons, and the navy consisted of 228,000. In the year 1780, the clearances amounted to 754,000 tons. The present amount of tonnage is not known with precision; but it is believed the whole shipping of Great-Britain, including the navy and merchantmen, amounts to about twelve or fourteen hundred thousand tons.

By the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the American tonnage in 1798 was 876,912 tons. Of this almost 600,000 tons belong to the registered shipping employed in foreign trade. The enrolled and licensed vessels in the coasting trade, amount to 237,000 tons, and the fishing vessels to 41,000.

It will readily be perceived by this statement, that the tonnage belonging to American citizens almost equals the tonnage of all the merchants vessels belonging to Great-Britain. At the rate in which the shipping of the United States has increased for a few years past, our tonnage *employed in trade* will, in fifteen years, exceed that of Britain—and it now exceeds that of any other nation.

It will be not necessary to state that the employment of shipping implies the services of seamen. The present number of American seamen, if we mistake not, amounts to more than 20,000, and the number must increase with our trade.

Commerce and the fisheries are the basis of naval strength. Shipping can be built or purchased in a short time; but seamanship is the work of experience. A nation that has a great number of good seamen, is always strong, and may soon call her strength into service.

[*To be continued.*]

The following Account of the Russian Army, must interest the Reader.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from St. Polten, in lower Austria, Jan. 25th, 1799.

"FOR these ten days we have been in full enjoyment of the presence of the Russian Army: and we have here, till further orders, the Head Quarters: Its very numerous suite in men and horses, two Regiments of Grenadiers, one of Infantry, one of the Chasseurs on foot, and about 1500 Cossacks, the greatest part of which are quartered in this neighbourhood. It is impossible not to admire the high state of discipline of this army; there is nothing that one can reasonbly complain of; and if trifling irregularities occur, they would be found equally in any other army, especially if it was 500 leagues from home, and in confined cantonments. The Grenadiers are a very fine body of men, strongly made, well clothed, adroit in the management of arms, and march wonderfully well. They have a very military air; every man knows what he has to do, and does it to perfection. You can form no idea of the subordination that exists, even among the officers. There is the same distance between General Lwow, the Second in Command, and the Commander in Chief, the Count de Rosenberg, as there formerly was in France between an Inspector and a Quarter-Master. The officers are in general young and well made, very well bred, almost all of them talking French, and fluently. I was present at a fort of Fete, given them by the Bishop of St. Polton. The Archduke Ferdinand and his two sons, the Marshal Kinski, and many other Persons of Distinction from Vienna were there, who came over to see and to welcome their Allies. I almost fancied myself at Paris; they absolutely talked nothing but French, which is the favourite language with the Russians. There are however some who can speak German tolerably well. The next day I had a good deal of conversation with General Lwow. He is a very respectable man, and answered my questions with great civility. He appeared to be sensible, and well-informed. He has travelled over all Europe, and (as I was informed by many Russian Officers) was the Adjutant and favorite of the famous Potemkin, whom he accompanied in all his Wars. I was very much interested in hearing him talk on that subject. He told me, for instance, that the capture of Bizakow had cost the Russians 30,000 men; and that of Ismailow 15,000. He also gave us some notions of the practice of the Russian Army. When it advances to attack an enemy, the Soldiers must always look only four or five paces before them; they are ordered (and this is part of the instruction of each individual) never to raise their eyes. The General says, that a fine disposition of a hostile army, or an extended line might make an impression on them. "Besides," said he, "it is the business of the officers to conduct them where they are to strike, for we fire very little, and trust principally to the bayonet. When we are hand to hand, the soldiers are equally forbid to look at the face:—for is it not useless to look at the head when you are striking at the belly?—and by this means a fine or terrible figure make no impression. There is an abridgement for you of the military doctrine of the Russians. I confess that I did not imagine they were so far advanced in the knowledge of the human heart, and in that of the influence of the eyes on a man's spirit.

"Before I proceed to the Cossacks, I must mention to you a superb Regiment of Foot Chasseurs, singularly well trained. First of all they fire, and then charge their carbines, laying flat along the ground.—They are besides taught to support themselves between two Cossacks, when advancing against the enemy, or when pushing forward to get possession of a height or wood. When arrived at their point, whether they mean to make a discharge, or to seize the post, they throw themselves on the ground, fire, and rush on, supported by the Cavalry; and if a retreat becomes necessary, they make it in the same way.—This manœuvre was performed at *Baunn*, before the Emperor, to the great astonishment and satisfaction of the spectators and judges of the business.

"Before I quit the infantry, you must be informed, that great care is taken of the men, that they are well and warmly clothed, and in a military manner; every soldier and grenadier has a good cloak; which he carries as the Austrians carry their great coats: and besides that, there are in each company, a certain number of immense cloaks, which are only made use of by the night sentries. In the day time the sentinels have only their coats buttoned, with their belt and sword on the outside. The men, whether by habit or by constitution, are certainly of a quite different nature from the French and Germans. Conceive only that since they came here, and the incessant and severe cold that we experience, they have only been relieved, when on guard, every four hours. This I have been told, and I have indeed myself witnessed it.

One of these regiments now at St. Polten, has been on its march ever since last May.—We have also the Garrison of Smolensko, and a battalion which comes from the frontiers of Siberia.

"Now I must say a word of the charming Cossacks, about whom we are raving. The greatest part is composed of young men, very stout, well built, fine figures, rather coxcombs, and having nothing barbarous about them. In appearance they are not unlike the English, and when they are drawn up, their singular dress appears to great advantage. Their chief, whose name is Denson, is, without exception, the handsomest man I ever saw; six feet three inches high, a fine figure, broad shoulders, and about 35 years old; all these advantages are increased by the most finished politeness, and by a facility in talking all languages, and particularly the French. It was this gallant Cossack who took prisoner with his own hand the famous Kosciusko. The horses of the Cossacks come from Tartary, and are by no means handsome. Take in the town were you reside one of the smallest, the thinnest, and the poorest horses; put in his mouth a bridle worth two pence, and on his back a bad piece of wood, covered with a sort of a pillow made of leather or of some sort of stuff; and you will have a perfect resemblance of a Cossack horse.—But as to his qualities the case is very different. Nothing is comparable to the vigor and suppleness of these little animals. Every day I see them on our frozen pavements, galloping and wheeling in a manner almost incredible. Add to this that the Cossacks have no spurs, and that their arms are, a lance twelve feet long, a small carbine in a leather belt, two pistols at their waists, and a very crooked sabre—Thus equipped the man and horse move about with more agility than our riding masters at the Menage. Each man has always in his hand a whip about two feet long, half of which is the handle, and the rest made of round leather or of cord, about the thickness of one's little finger. Besides the 6000 Cossacks which there are with this army, there are 1000 Calmuc Tartars.—These are not good looking but are well made, strong-shouldered, and are of a figure of a piece with this. Their arms are the same as those of the Cossacks, except the lance, instead of which they have a bow and twelve arrows in a quiver, which they carry on their shoulders. There is one thing more to mention namely, that almost all the Cossacks have two horses, and from the care that they take of them, without being too particular, you would think they were their own. A newly arrived Regiment of Grenadiers is just passing by, who have cylindrical bayonets, extremely long."

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Ship Timber wanted.

The subscriber being authorised to contract with one or more persons, for the Timber of a *Seventy-four Gun Ship*, to be built at the Navy Yard, in the city of Washington, will receive proposals for any part thereof, until a sufficient quantity is engaged. The timber will chiefly consist of *White Oak*, *Red Cedar*, *Mulberry*, and *Pine*, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MAYBURY.

June 10, 1799. Naval Agent.

June 26.

On Saturday morning arrived the schooner Agnes, Bacon, in 35 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we learn that the Brest fleet had passed the streights about the 12th of May, in their course up the Mediterranean, having eluded the vigilance of the British squadron. As soon as the intelligence reached Lord St. Vincent he despatched an express to England for a reinforcement, intending to pursue the enemy with all possible haste. The French fleet it was supposed consisted of 27 sail, principally ships of the line. It was tho't they were destined for the relief of Buonaparte in Egypt. Capt. Bacon received the intelligence from a British frigate by which he was boarded shortly after he left Lisbon.

June 27.

Rigaud lately sent his brother from Aux-Cayes on a mission to Touissaint at the Cape. On his way thither, he was murdered along with four attendants by some of Touissaint's party.

ALBANY, June 24.

On Friday arrived in this city, his Excellency Sir Robert Liston, Ambassador, and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the United States, and Lady.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Extracts from several letters written at Cape-François—April 11, '99.

As to our situation here, it is bad enough. We have no flour, and eat bannanas and caffave instead of bread; but these and the ground provisions are in great abundance.

The administration of this place, has lately taken a new method of making its payments: at the arrival of a vessel, the administration will take about one third of her cargo, which it will pay in a bill of exchange drawn upon some banker, payable in two or three months, according to circumstances. This term would no doubt be found too long; but then this bill may be negociated or discounted immediately either by some merchant or planter or even by the banker himself. This will accelerate the despatch of a vessel as soon as the rest of her cargo is sold.

Gen. Touissaint lately received packets from France, which, it is understood, were of a very satisfactory nature. I am fully persuaded, that a man as virtuous and disinterested, cannot but be approved of by the supreme power. Mr. Roume the agent agrees with him very well, and they seem to do every thing in concert, which is the only means to re-establish confidence throughout the island, as well as abroad.

April 24.

"The arrival of Mr. Bunel and Mr. Stevens, revived us considerably, for we were in a very distressing situation.

"We have been this fortnight past, sans bread, sans wine, sans candle, and almost sans every thing. Yet we kept up our spirits as much as we could; for all our citizens of all colours and sexes meet, about two or three thousand of them, a little out of the city every decade, where they play, dance, and laugh all the afternoon, after having filled our market with plenty of ground provisions. At the bell ring they all retire peaceably home, some for the town, some for the plain, heretofore so rich, so beautiful, and now poor and shabby, covered with weeds. I see this from a favourite round mountain of mine, just by the Cape, from which I used to count twelve or fifteen hundred large ships at anchor in the road richly loaded, from Europe, and waiting for their load in return, the produce of that immensely rich soil just by, composing the vast plain of the Cape. Now I can hardly count twenty small barks, apart from one another, and a few sugar plantations smoaking from afar.

"As to trade at large, you must not be deceived in respect to its present extensiveness here. It is very different to what it was before; and to have a just idea of what may be done in respect to it, cast an eye on our culture; on our plains laid waste, except a few sugar plantations; on our mountains that produce coffee, that are in the same situation; of the hands, one-third diminished; and the whites, that consume immensities, when in affluence, of all the articles which were imported, and those of the best qualities of all sorts, are almost all gone off the island. And do not infer from the liberty of the new citizens, that they will spend more in fineries or delicacies than before, so as to balance the expence of the whites in old times, this long while to come. The climate is so hot that they hardly want clothes, except for their Sundays, on which they like to be genteel as well as their wives. They are as sober as their old patrons, as to drinking; as their way of living is extremely frugal, bananas, caffave, and ground provisions, with a herring, a piece of cod-fish or mackarel, or other salt meat, serves them very well, and they eat no bread. They use no butter, no lard, no candles. They raise hogs and fouls in abundance.

"These remarks, which are true, being considered, it will be easy for you to judge what kind of trade may be followed here with advantage. 1st. As to dry goods, coarse articles, such as checks, stripes, calicoes, coarse linens of all sorts, will best suit St. Domingo at present, with a very small proportion of fine goods, such as plain, striped, and cross-bar muslins, East-India handkerchiefs, a few muslin shawls, ginghams, large stripes, &c. And as to salt provisions, herrings, cod-fish, mackarel, beef, not much pork, will have the preference from the black citizens, then soap, candles, oil, flour, wine, &c. for the consumption of the city inhabitants.—Such is the present situation of things.

"But then, when commerce shall have revived the culture; when at peace, the owners of the land shall return, which may Heaven send us soon! this fertile island will take its old course again; for its soil would cover itself with half-joes, if it was properly managed, such is the richness of it.

June 24.

Yesterday morning sailed for Halifax his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Boston, Capt. Douglass. Passengers Mr. Hartshorne and two daughters.

The same morning sailed for Charleston, under the command of Lieut. D. S. Wynkoop, thirty-five marines, for the United States Frigate John Adams.

June 25.

Capt. Rocke, arrived yesterday in 19 days from Barbados, informs, that markets are very low in Barbados, for American produce, except Corn, which is very scarce, and selling for two dollars and a half per bushel.

A great drought prevails in the Windward Islands, insomuch that vegetation is scarcely perceptible.

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Yesterday arrived brig Rebecca, Capt. Smith, from London, which place he left on the 3d of May; sailed from Gravesend, on the 7th, from the Downs on the 11th,

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[It appears by the following advertisement from a Georgetown paper, that one of the 74 gun ships, of the six directed by a late act of Congress, is to be built in the City of Washington.]

Ship Timber wanted.

The subscriber being authorised to contract with one or more persons, for the Timber of a *Seventy-four Gun Ship*, to be built at the Navy Yard, in the city of Washington, will receive proposals for any part thereof, until a sufficient quantity is engaged. The timber will chiefly consist of *White Oak*, *Red Cedar*, *Mulberry*, and *Pine*, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MAYBURY.

June 10, 1799. Naval Agent.

June 26.

On Saturday morning arrived the schooner Agnes, Bacon, in 35 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we learn that the Brest fleet had passed the streights about the 12th of May, in their course up the Mediterranean, having eluded the vigilance of the British squadron. As soon as the intelligence reached Lord St. Vincent he despatched an express to England for a reinforcement, intending to pursue the enemy with all possible haste. The French fleet it was supposed consisted of 27 sail, principally ships of the line. It was tho't they were destined for the relief of Buonaparte in Egypt. Capt. Bacon received the intelligence from a British frigate by which he was boarded shortly after he left Lisbon.

June 27.

Rigaud lately sent his brother from Aux-Cayes on a mission to Touissaint at the Cape. On his way thither, he was murdered along with four attendants by some of Touissaint's party.

ALBANY, June 24.

On Friday arrived in this city, his Excellency Sir Robert Liston, Ambassador, and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the United States, and Lady.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Extracts from several letters written at Cape-François—April 11, '99.

As to our situation here, it is bad enough. We have no flour, and eat bannanas and cassave instead of bread; but these and the ground provisions are in great abundance.

The administration of this place, has lately taken a new method of making its payments: at the arrival of a vessel, the administration will take about one third of her cargo, which it will pay in a bill of exchange drawn upon some banker, payable in two or three months, according to circumstances. This term would no doubt be found too long; but then this bill may be negociated or discounted immediately, either by some merchant or planter or even by the banker himself. This will accelerate the despatch of a vessel as soon as the rest of her cargo is sold.

Gen. Touissaint lately received packets from France, which, it is understood, were of a very satisfactory nature. I am fully persuaded, that a man as virtuous and disinterested, cannot but be approved of by the supreme power. Mr. Roume the agent, agrees with him very well, and they seem to do every thing in concert, which is the only means to re-establish confidence throughout the island, as well as abroad.

April 24.

"The arrival of Mr. Bunel and Mr. Stevens, revived us considerably, for we were in a very distressing situation.

"We have been this fortnight past, sans bread, sans wine, sans candle, and almost sans every thing. Yet we kept up our spirits as much as we could; for all our citizens of all colours and sexes meet, about two or three thousand of them, a little out of the city every decade, where they play, dance, and laugh all the afternoon. after having filled our market with plenty of ground provisions. At the bell ring they all retire peaceably home, some for the town, some for the plain, heretofore so rich, so beautiful, and now poor and shabby, covered with weeds. I see this from a favourite round mountain of mine, just by the Cape, from which I used to count twelve or fifteen hundred large ships at anchor in the road richly loaded, from Europe, and waiting for their load in return, the produce of that immensely rich soil just by, composing the vast plain of the Cape. Now I can hardly count twenty small barks, apart from one another, and a few sugar plantations sneaking from afar.

"As to trade at large, you must not be deceived in respect to its present extensiveness here. It is very different to what it was before; and to have a just idea of what may be done in respect to it, cast an eye on our culture; on our plains laid waste, except a few sugar plantations; on our mountains that produce coffee, that are in the same situation; of the hands, one-third diminished; and the whites, that consumed immensities, when in affluence, of all the articles which were imported, and those of the best qualities of all sorts, are almost all gone off the island. And do not infer from the liberty of the new citizens, that they will spend more in fineries or delicacies than before, so as to balance the expence of the whites in old times, this long while to come. The climate is so hot that they hardly want clothes, except for their Sundays, on which they like to be genteel as well as their wives. They are as sober as their old patrons, as to drinking; as their way of living is extremely frugal, bananas, cassave, and ground provisions, with a herring, a piece of cod-fish or mackarel, or other salt meat, serves them very well, and they eat no bread. They use no butter, no lard, no candles. They raise hogs and fouls in abundance.

"These remarks, which are true, being considered, it will be easy for you to judge what kind of trade may be followed here with advantage. 1st. As to dry goods, coarse articles, such as checks, stripes, calicoes, coarse linens of all sorts, will best suit St. Domingo at present, with a very small proportion of fine goods, such as plain, striped, and cross-bar muslins, East-India handkerchiefs, a few muslin shawls, ginghams, large stripes, &c. And as to salt provisions, herrings, cod-fish, mackarel, beef, not much pork, will have the preference from the black citizens, then soap, candles, oil, flour, wine, &c. for the consumption of the city inhabitants.—Such is the present situation of things.

"But then, when commerce shall have revived the culture; when at peace, the owners of the land shall return, which may Heaven send us soon! this fertile island will take its old course again; for its soil would cover itself with half-joes, if it was properly managed, such is the richness of it.

June 24.

Yesterday morning sailed for Halifax his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Boston, Capt. Douglass. Passengers Mr. Hartshorne and two daughters.

The same morning sailed for Charleston, under the command of Lieut. D. S. Wynkoop, thirty-five marines, for the United States Frigate John Adams.

June 25.

Capt. Rocke, arrived yesterday in 19 days from Barbados, informs, that markets are very low in Barbados, for American produce, except Corn, which is very scarce, and selling for two dollars and a half per bushel.

A great drought prevails in the Windward Islands, insomuch that vegetation is scarcely perceptible.

June 26.

Yesterday arrived brig Rebecca, Capt. Smith, from London, which place he left on the 3d of May; sailed from Gravesend, on the 7th, from the Downs on the 12th.

in company with 5 fail of Eaſt Indiamen for Portſmouth and the Lizard on the 16th.

Capt. Smith brings London papers to the 10th ult. which gives an account, that a ſmall French ſchooner of 4 guns, 6 ſwivels and 7 men, had ſailed from Breſt, for Ireland with deſpatches, and was captured by a Britiſh cruiſer and carried into Portſmouth. The purport of the deſpatches had not been made public when the Rebecca failed.

Same day arrived Britiſh Packet Mary, Captain Thomſon, from Falmouth, via Halifax, 42 days. By her we learn, that the Britiſh and French Fleets, conſiſting each of 20 ſail of the line and frigates, were both out; but no account of their having fallen in with each other when the Packet ſailed.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Packet informs, *that the French were retreating out of Italy.*

The Rebecca brings 1400 letters.

June 28.

The French Directory has declared themſelves permanent during the war.

General Suwarrow has iſſued a Manifeſto, wherein he declares, that he means not to give and wiſhes not to receive quarter.

The Ciſalpine Republic has revolted, as have alſo the whole of the Swiſs Cantons.

The *black flag* is flying at Paris, a ſignal of bad news.

The above information is contained in Letters from Portugal, to the 10th May.

June 29.

The Pope (Pius VI.) departed this life on the 19th of April, in the citadel of Turin, on his way to Briancon, in the mountains of Dauphine, the place appointed for his exile. His infirmities would not permit him to bear the ſhaking of a carriage, for which reaſon he was carried in a litter.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter from an American of reſpectability in Surinam, to a merchant of this city, received by the ſchooner Rein-Deer, Capt. Connell, who left Surinam on the 29th May.

"You may reſt aſſured, that there is not the leaſt danger, apprehended here, of a hoſtile viſit from the French, at Cayenne, unleſs this place ſhould become an Engliſh colony—in that caſe, they would moſt probably make ſome efforts to take poſſeſſion of it.—The Governor yeſterday publiſhed a proclamation, prohibiting any veſſels, of any nation whatſoever, not at war with the Batavian Republic, being ſent in here as prizes to French, Spaniſh or Dutch cruizers, ordering an immediate reſtitution of the ſame, beſides a fine on the captors."

The various accounts which have been received of the reſtoration of the money captured in the ſhip Pigou, are totally falſe: the crew of that ſhip with the exception of the Surgeon and ſecond Mate, are confined in jail, and treated with the utmoſt barbarity. *Gaz. U. S.*

A tremendous hail-ſtorm was lately experienced in a part of South-Carolina, which covered the whole ſurface of the earth from two to three inches deep, and in many places where it had been ſhoated, it was from 6 to 8 inches deep; "in one of the walks in the garden, was meaſured 9 inches of ſolid ice."

The brig David and George, Stevenſon, arrived yeſterday from the Havanna in 11 days, who informs, that the ſloop Lark, of Providence (R. I.) is loſt under the Moro Caſtle.

NEW-LONDON, June 25.

The ſnow Independence, Hazard, from this port, arrived at Barbados on the 23d ult. with horſes.——In lat. 19, long. 59, Captain Hazard's veſſel was taken by a French privateer, and 8 men put on board, 3 days after, Capt. H. with *two* men, by a ſpirited exertion, retook his veſſel, and arrived ſafe at that place.

BOSTON, June 21.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Hallowell, to his friend in this town, dated June 15.

"We have had the greateſt freſhet known here theſe ten years. It was nine feet above high water mark; the damage it has done up the river is inеſtimable; as the chief part of the Logs, Timber, &c. hauled out laſt winter together with ſeveral Mills, Mill-dams, &c. have been deſtroyed.

"One Mill on ſaid River, is ſuppoſed to have loſt two thouſand logs, together with part of their Mill and Dam.

"The whole loſs may be eſtimated at 30,000 dollars on the River Kennebeck."

On the 13th inſt. in and near Portſmouth, much damage was done by lightning. A ſhip of Col. Ladd's was conſiderably injured. At Rocheſter 4 men were killed.—At New Market a barn was nearly deſtroyed. At Rye, a new houſe was ſtruck and the people working in it.

Eight Hundred troops from Ireland have arrived at Martinique.

June 28.

A Cartel, with 30 American priſoners has arrived at Baltimore from St. Domingo, with Deſpatches for Government, which are ſaid to contain a Treaty negotiated with Touſſaint.

NEWPORT, July 2.

The following Gentlemen are appointed a Board of Health, for this Town, for the enſuing Year:—

1st Diſtrict, Mr. THOMAS WEAVER, jun.
2d Diſtrict, Mr. WALTER NICHOLS.
3d Diſtrict, Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
4th Diſtrict, Mr. JOHN SLOCUM.
5th Diſtrict, ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY, Eſq;

The French Fleet which ſailed from Breſt on the 26th of April laſt, conſiſted of 1 Ship of 120 Guns—3 of 110—3 of 80—and 18 of 74—making in the Whole 25 Sail, and 11 Frigates, commanded by Bruix, Miniſter of Marine, and, it is ſaid, had on board 14,000 Land Forces under the Orders of General Kilmain.

Lord Bridport, when the Reinforcements joined him, would have 2 Ships of 110 Guns—1 of 100—6 of 98—2 of 80—2 of 78—16 of 74—and 1 of 64—amounting in the Whole to 30 Sail.

MARRIED.]——At New-London, Dr. *WILLIAM HANDY*, of this Town, to Miſs *ABBY SALSTONSTALL*, Daughter of Mr. Roſewell Saltonſtall, Merchant, of that City.

—Rev. *CHARLES SEABURY*, to Miſs *ANN SALSTONSTALL*, alſo Daughter of the above Gentleman.

—At Providence, Mr. *ALLEN GLADDING*, to Miſs *CHARLOTTE CARPENTER*, Daughter of Mr. Oliver Carpenter.

DIED.]—At Providence, on Monday Morning the 24th Ult. aged 41, Mr. *ROBERT GIBBS TILLINGHAST*, Son of Colonel Daniel Tillinghaſt, of Uxbridge, formerly of that Town. The Circumſtances of this Gentleman's ſudden Exit are peculiarly diſtreſſing; On the Morning of his Deceaſe he went into his Diſtillery on Buſineſs, where one of the Vats being but ſlightly covered, he unfortunately ſlipped in, and it is ſuppoſed muſt have inſtantly periſhed.

—Mrs. *MARTHA REILY*, Wife of Mr. Terence Reily.

—At Havanna, in May laſt, Mr. *BRADFORD FALES*, of Briſtol, and Mr. *NOEL TRIPP*, of Warren, Son of the late Mr. Abial Tripp, of this Town.

To the Inhabitants of Newport.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AS on Thurſday next, the 4th Inſtant, the annual Feſtival of our National Independence will be celebrated, doubtleſs with as high a Senſe of its Enjoyment as at any one Period ſince its Declaration—it is particularly requeſted, for the Accommodation of our Military Citizens and others, that the Streets may be ſwept preceding the memorable Day.

NUMBERS.

The Houſe of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey have paſſed a Bill, containing the following important Section, reſpecting the Operation of *Britiſh Statutes:*

"And be it enacted, That no Adjudication, Deciſion or Opinion made, had or given in any Court of Law or Equity in Great-Britain, or any Cauſe therein depending, nor any printed or written Report or Statement thereof, nor any Compilation, Commentary, Digeſt, Lecture, Treatiſe or other Explanation or Expoſition of the common Law, made, had, given, written or compoſed ſince the 4th of July 1776, in Great-Britain, ſhall be received or read in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, as Law or Evidence of the Law, or Elucidation or Explanation thereof—any Practice, Opinion or Sentiment of the ſaid Courts of Juſtice uſed, entertained or expreſſed to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding." [*Philad. Paper.*]

[*It ſeems that the above Section paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.—In a liſt of Acts paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature of that State, we do not find any title under which the above ſubject could be comprized; it is therefore probable, that the paſſage of the Bill was ſtopped in the Council.*

This Section is very properly called an "important" one; but it is difficult to conceive, how the writer of the introductory remark, could ſuppoſe it reſpected "the Operation of Britiſh Statutes,"—unleſs we ſuppoſe him ignorant of the diſtinction between Common and Statute Law; for the ſection contains no reference to the Statutes of G. Britain (which have no force in any of the United States, unleſs expreſsly introduced) but its operation is expreſsly confined to the excluſion of Law treatiſes, and reports of caſes written or compiled by Britiſh authors ſince the year 1776.—The phraſe "Britiſh Statutes" was probably ſelected in the preſent inſtance, from a conſciouſneſs that no juſt exception could lie againſt the preſent mode of uſing any other part of the law of England in our Courts of Juſtice; for the evidences of that law, as contained in treatiſes and reports, have not in themſelves any binding authority in our Courts, but are admitted and received no further than uſage and cuſtom have proved them to be uſeful, and adapted to the circumſtances of the country, and the ſtate of ſociety therein; and the framers of the Section in queſtion were aware, that the excluſion of them as authorities *would not anſwer their purpoſe, but have gone further; for the language of the ſection is, that no* treatiſes *or* expoſitions *of the Common Law ſhall be* read *or* received *as any* elucidation *or* explanation *thereof: yet the people of New-Jerſey (if this Bill ſhould paſs) are to be governed by the Common Law as it ſtood in 1776, without any further* elucidation *or* explanation; *and are to loſe the benefit of all thoſe expoſitions of the common law, which the extenſion of commerce and the advanced ſtate of ſociety have given riſe to; or, in other words, they are to be bound by the* ſame Law *(for the common law is now the ſame as in '76) without being at liberty to explain and elucidate it by better reaſon!*

It muſt be evident, to every diſcerning and liberal mind, that it is an object of the higheſt importance, in the regular adminiſtration of Juſtice, to do away the vulgar (tho' general) prejudice, againſt which we are now contending; and this purpoſe will be further anſwered, by a conſideration of the ſubject in another point of view.

It appears from the period which is ſelected by the Houſe of Aſſembly (viz. 4th July, '76) that National Independence *is the principle which is ſuppoſed to be violated, by the reception of Britiſh authorities as expoſitions of Law; and on this point it will be ſufficient briefly to ſtate the univerſal practice, and received opinions, of all civilized nations, in the admiſſion and ſanction of Laws.*

Nearly all the European Nations are now governed by the Roman civil Law, *intermingled with their own local cuſtoms and inſtitutions.—England and Ireland are the only exceptions to the general prevalence of this Law; where from peculiar cauſes the* Common Law, *or law of England, has prevailed; with the exception of ſome partial juriſdictions, where the civil and canon laws are received.*

The European nations acknowledge, not only the authority of the ancient Roman civil law, compoſed of the codes, digeſts, inſtitutes, and conſtitutions, of Juſtinian, Theodoſius, and other Roman Emperors; but even the comments and expoſitions of the modern German, French, Italian, Spaniſh, and other civil Lawyers, forming now the far greater part of the civil Law—The French and Italian commentators are now received as authorities in Germany, and the imperial conſtitutions and German commentators are now received as authorities in the courts of republican France, in thoſe of Scotland, and in the eccleſiaſtical, military, and admiralty courts of England.—Nay even the papal decrees and conſtitutions, forming the body of the canon law, are now ſtrictly adhered to in the eccleſiaſtical Courts in England in all caſes where they do not contravene the laws of the land.—In fact, the civil and canon laws are conſidered as the common property of Europe, and of the whole civilized world, excepting England, Ireland and America, where, for the moſt part, the common law, or law of England, is received, and it is perhaps our greateſt and moſt important privilege to be governed by this body of law in preference to the civil law; yet even in America the civil Law prevails in all our Admiralty Courts, and it is owing to the prevalence of that law in thoſe Courts that the trial by jury *is not uſed in their proceedings. It is, therefore, clearly demonſtrated by the uniform practice of all civilized nations that the adoption of foreign Laws is not conſidered as a ſacrifice of independence any more than the adoption of improvements in any other branch of ſcience; and altho' nations may juſtly entertain jealouſy of receiving from foreigners laws which reſpect the* adminiſtration *of government, the ſame cauſes of jealouſy do not exiſt in the formation of laws for the* diſtribution of juſtice.

We have been more diffuſe in the above remarks, from the manner in which the proceedings of the Houſe of Aſſembly of N. J. have been held out to the world.—Thoſe papers which have been diſtinguiſhed for their oppoſition to the Federal Government, have recommended the example for imitation, and the federal papers with too eaſy credulity have acceded to the principle; without reflecting that almoſt all innovations, in the preſent age, proceed from men, who do it not the amelioration, but the annihilation of Laws.]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a Meeting of the BOARD OF HEALTH, held at Council-Chamber, July 1, 1799.

IT *was Voted and Reſolved*, That the Perſons who now do or may hereafter occupy the Houſes and Lots, fronting that Part of Thames-ſtreet, extending Southward from Liberty-Tree to the Houſe of Capt. John Cahoone, ſhall on Saturday Afternoon, in every Week, cleanſe and remove the Dirt, from that Part of ſaid Street, in Front of their reſpective Houſes or Lots, extending to the Middle of ſaid Street; and that the Occupier of the Corner Lots, fronting ſaid Streets, and the Lanes and Wharves leading from the ſame, ſhall cleanſe ſo much of ſaid Street, as fronts the Lanes and Wharves; and that this Regulation be in Force until the Firſt Day of November next.

By Order of the BOARD,
JOHN SLOCUM, *Secretary.*

DIARY *for* JUNE, 1799—*by Fahrenheit's Thermometer.*

Day.	H.	Deg.	Wind.	Deg.	Weather.	Deg.
25	7	3	SE.	71	SE. Cloudy.	
26	7	3	NE.	71	NE. Fair. Cloudy. Foggy.	
27	7	3	SW.	71	SW. Fair. Showery.	Do.
28	7	3	SW.	71	SW. Fair. Showery.	Do.
29	7	3	E.	74	E. Fog. Foggy. Thick Fog.	
30	7	3	SW.	73	SW. Rain. Fog. Thick Fog.	

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 1.

ENTERED,

Sloop Concord, Calef,	From New-York
Eagle, Eed,	Ditto
Schooner Waſhington, Townſend,	Havanna
Sloop Eliza, Bliſs,	New-York
Leopard, Farnum,	Providence

CLEARED,

Sloop Seaflower, Hyde,	For
Fame, Dennis,	Amboy
Concord, Cloone,	New-York
Romeo, Heath,	Ditto
Schooner Liveſ, Taylor,	Providence
Macon, Hinds,	Richmond
Hanah, Seave,	Savannah
Waſhington, Townſend,	Penobſcot
Sloop Aurora, Slocum,	Havanna
	Baltimore

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY PECKHAM,
HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improves, near the State-Houſe, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Weſtward of the BANK, now occupied by his father, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where thoſe who may pleaſe to viſit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Plain and Deſpatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, this Day, a Negro Boy, named PETER DENISON, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, of a Yellow Complexion, ſtout built, one of his Ancles larger than the other, plays on the Violin, and carried away a Bundle of Clothes. Whoever will take up ſaid Negro ſhall have the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JOHN HOLMES.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid from carrying off or harbouring ſaid Negro, on the Penalty of the Law.

Stonington, June 26, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having in their Poſſeſſion any Iron-Gun Carriage WHEELS, or other Materials, formerly belonging to Goat-Iſland, are hereby directed to deliver the ſame to *John L. Boss*, or his Order, to be depoſited at the Garriſon of PORT-WOLCOTT, for the Uſe of the United States.

LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the Diſcovery of any one who has taken away the Iron-Work belonging to the Gun-Carriages.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

in company with 5 sail of East Indiamen for Portsmouth, and the Lizard on the 16th.

Capt. Smith brings London papers to the 10th ult. which gives an account, that a small French schooner of 4 guns, 6 swivels and 7 men, had sailed from Brest, for Ireland with despatches, and was captured by a British cruiser and carried into Portsmouth. The purport of the despatches had not been made public when the Rebecca sailed.

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Eight Hundred troops from Ireland have arrived at Martinique.

June 28.

A Cartel, with 30 American prisoners has arrived at Baltimore from St. Domingo, with Despatches for Government, which are said to contain a Treaty negotiated with Touissaint.

NEWPORT, July 2.

The following Gentlemen are appointed a Board of Health, for this Town, for the ensuing Year:—

1st District, Mr. THOMAS WEAVER, jun.
2d District, Mr. WALTER NICHOLS.
3d District, Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
4th District, Mr, JOHN SLOCUM.
5th District, ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY, Esq;

The French Fleet which sailed from Brest on the 26th of April last, consisted of 1 Ship of 120 Guns—3 of 110—3 of 80—and 18 of 74—making in the Whole 25 Sail, and 11 Frigates, commanded by Bruix, Minister of Marine, and, it is said, had on board 14,000 Land Forces under the Orders of General Kilmain.

Lord Bridport, when the Reinforcements joined him, would have 2 Ships of 110 Guns—1 of 100—6 of 98—2 of 80—2 of 78—16 of 74—and 1 of 64—amounting in the Whole to 30 Sail.

MARRIED.]——At New-London, Dr. *WILLIAM HANDY*, of this Town, to Miss *ABBY SALSTONSTALL*, Daughter of Mr. Rosewell Saltonstall, Merchant, of that City.

—Rev. *CHARLES SEABURY*, to Miss *ANN SALSTONSTALL*, also Daughter of the above Gentleman.

—At Providence, Mr. *ALLEN GLADDING*, to Miss *CHARLOTTE CARPENTER*, Daughter of Mr. Oliver Carpenter.

DIED.]—At Providence, on Monday Morning the 24th Ult. aged 41, Mr. *ROBERT GIBBS TILLINGHAST*, Son of Colonel Daniel Tillinghast, of Uxbridge, formerly of that Town. The Circumstances of this Gentleman's sudden Exit are peculiarly distressing; On the Morning of his Decease he went into his Distillery on Business, where one of the Vats being but slightly covered, he unfortunately slipped in, and it is supposed must have instantly perished.

—Mrs. *MARTHA REILY*, Wife of Mr. Terence Reily.

—At Havanna, in May last, Mr. *BRADFORD FALES*, of Bristol, and Mr. *NOEL TRIPP*, of Warren, Son of the late Mr. Abial Tripp, of this Town.

To the Inhabitants of Newport.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AS on Thursday next, the 4th Instant, the annual Festival of our National Independence will be celebrated, doubtless with as high a Sense of its Enjoyment as at any one Period since its Declaration—it is particularly requested, for the Accommodation of our Military Citizens and others, that the Streets may be swept preceding the memorable Day.

NUMBERS.

The House of Assembly of New-Jersey have passed a Bill, containing the following important Section, respecting the Operation of *British Statutes:*

"And be it enacted, That no Adjudication, Decision or Opinion made, had or given in any Court of Law or Equity in Great-Britain, or any Cause therein depending, nor any printed or written Report or Statement thereof, nor any Compilation, Commentary, Digest, Lecture, Treatise or other Explanation or Exposition of the common Law, made, had, given, written or composed since the 4th of July 1776, in Great-Britain, shall be received or read in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, as Law or Evidence of the Law, or Elucidation or Explanation thereof—any Practice, Opinion or Sentiment of the said Courts of Justice used, entertained or expressed to the contrary hereof notwithstanding." [*Philad. Paper.*]

[*It seems that the above Section passed the House of Assembly of New-Jersey.—In a list of Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State, we do not find any title under which the above subject could be comprized; it is therefore probable, that the passage of the Bill was stopped in the Council.*

This Section is very properly called an "important" *one; but it is difficult to conceive, how the writer of the introductory remark, could suppose it respected* "the Operation of British Statutes,"—*unless we suppose him ignorant of the distinction between Common and Statute Law; for the section contains no reference to the* Statutes of G. Britain *(which have no force in any of the United States, unless expressly introduced) but its operation is explicitly confined to the exclusion of Law treatises, and reports of cases written or compiled by British authors since the year 1776.—The phrase* "British Statutes" *was probably selected in the present instance, from a consciousness that no just exception could lie against the present mode of using any other part of the law of England in our Courts of Justice; for the evidences of that law, as contained in treatises and reports, have not in themselves any binding authority in our Courts, but are admitted and received no further than usage and custom have proved them to be useful, and adapted to the circumstances of the country, and the state of society therein; and the framers of the Section in question were aware, that the exclusion of them as* authorities *would not answer their purpose, but have gone further; for the language of the section is, that no* treatises *or* expositions *of the Common Law shall be* read *or* received *as any* elucidation *or* explanation *thereof: yet the people of New-Jersey (if this Bill should pass) are to be governed by the Common Law as in stood in* 1776, *without any further* elucidation *or* explanation; *and are to lose the benefit of all those expositions of the common law, which the extension of commerce and the advanced state of society have given rise to; or, in other words, they are to be bound by the* same Law *(for the common law is now the same as in '76) without being at liberty to explain and elucidate it by better reason!*

It must be evident, to every discerning and liberal mind, that it is an object of the highest importance, in the regular administration of Justice, to do away the vulgar (tho' general) prejudice, against which we are now contending; and this purpose will be further answered, by a consideration of the subject in another point of view.

It appears from the period which is selected by the House of Assembly (viz. 4th July, '76) that National Independence *is the principle which is supposed to be violated, by the reception of British authorities as expositions of Law; and on this point it will be sufficient briefly to state the universal practice, and received opinions, of all civilized nations, in the admission and sanction of Laws.*

Nearly all the European Nations are now governed by the Roman civil Law, *intermingled with their own local customs and institutions.—England and Ireland are the only exceptions to the general prevalence of this Law; where from peculiar causes the* Common Law, *or law of England, has prevailed; with the exception of some partial jurisdictions, where the civil and canon laws are received.*

The European nations acknowledge, not only the authority of the ancient Roman civil law, composed of the codes, digests, institutes, and constitutions, of Justinian, Theodosius, and other Roman Emperors; but even the comments and expositions of the modern German, French, Italian, Spanish, and other civil Lawyers, forming now the far greater part of the civil Law—The French and Italian commentators are now received as authorities in Germany, and the imperial constitutions and German commentators are now received as authorities in the courts of republican France, in those of Scotland, and in the ecclesiastical, military, and admiralty courts of England.—Nay even the papal decrees and constitutions, forming the body of the cannon law, are now sacredly adhered to in the ecclesiastical Courts in England in all cases where they do not contravene the laws of the land.—In fact, the civil and cannon laws are considered as the common property of Europe, and of the whole civilized world, excepting England, Ireland and America, where, for the most part, the common law, or law of England, is received, and it is perhaps our greatest and most important privilege to be governed by this body of law in preference to the civil law; yet even in America the civil Law prevails in all our Admiralty Courts, and it is owing to the prevalence of that law in those Courts that the trial by jury *is not used in their proceedings. It is, therefore, clearly demonstrated by the uniform practice of all civilized nations that the adoption of foreign Laws is not considered as a sacrifice of independence any more than the adoption of improvements in any other branch of science; and altho' nations may justly entertain jealousy of receiving from foreigners laws which respect the* administration *of government, the same causes of jealousy do not exist in the formation of laws for the* distribution of justice.

We have been more diffuse in the above remarks, from the manner in which the proceedings of the House of Assembly of N. J. have been held out to the world.—Those papers which have been distinguished for their opposition to the Federal Government, have recommended the example for imitation, and the federal papers with too easy credulity have acceded to the principle; without reflecting that almost all innovations, in the present age, proceed from men, whose object is not the amelioration, but the annihilation of Laws.]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a Meeting of the BOARD OF HEALTH, held at Council-Chamber, July 1, 1799,

IT *was Voted and Resolved*, That the Persons who now do or may hereafter occupy the Houses and Lots, fronting that Part of Thames-street, extending Southward from Liberty-Tree to the House of Capt. John Cahoone, shall on Saturday Afternoon, in every Week, cleanse and remove the Dirt, from that Part of said Street, in Front of their respective Houses or Lots, extending to the Middle of said Street; and that the Occupier of the Corner Lots, fronting said Streets, and the Lanes and Wharves leading from the same, shall cleanse so much of said Street, as fronts the Lanes and Wharves; and that this Regulation be in Force until the First Day of November next.

By Order of the BOARD,
JOHN SLOCUM, *Secretary.*

DIARY *for* JUNE, 1799—*by* Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day.	H.	Deg.	Wind.	Weather.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
25	7	3 69½	NE.	SE. Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy.
26	7	3 69	SW.	SW. Foggy. Foggy. Foggy.
27	7	3 70	SW.	SW. Fair. Showery. Do.
28	7	3 69	SW.	SW. Fair. Showery. Do.
29	7	3 71	SW.	SW. Fog. Foggy. Thick Fog.
30	7	3 71	SW.	SW. Rain. Fog. Thick Fog.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 1.

ENTERED,

Sloop Concord, Cahoone, From New-York
Eagle, Earl, Ditto
Schooner Washington, Townsend, Havanna
Sloop Eliza, Bliss, New-York
Leopard, Farnum, Providence

CLEARED,

Sloop Seaflower, Hyne, For Amboy
Fame, Dennis, New-York
Concord, Cahoone, Ditto
Romeo, Heath, Providence
Schooner Live-Oak, Taylor, Richmond
Marion, Hinds, Savannah
Hannah, Seave, Penobscot
Washington, Townsend, Havanna
Sloop Aurora, Slocum, Baltimore

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY PECKHAM,
HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improves, near the State-House, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Westward of the BANK, now occupied by his Father, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where those who may please to visit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Picture and Despatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, this Day, a Negro Boy, named PETER DENISON, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, of a Yellow Complexion, stout built, one of his Ancles larger than the other, plays on the Violin, and carried away a Bundle of Clothes. Whoever will take up said Negro shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

JOHN HOLMES.

☞ All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid from carrying off or harbouring said Negro, on the Penalty of the Law.

Stonington, June 26, 1799.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having in their Possession any Iron-Gun Carriage WHEELS, or other Materials, formerly belonging to Goat-Island, are hereby directed to deliver the same to *JOHN L. BOSS*, or his Order, to be deposited at the Garrison of FORT-WOLCOTT, for the Use of the United States.

LEWIS TOUSARD, Captain
Commandant—Rhode-Island.

Newport, 3d June, 1799.

From the Columbian Centinel, *of June* 26.

SONG,

For the 4th of JULY, 1799.
To the tune of the "Vicar of Bray."

WHEN *Holland* gag'd & fetter'd sprawls
Like kitten in the mud, Sir,
And *France* like mad man swears and brawls,
And hankers after blood Sir:
Americans by wisdom led,
Both eat and drink their fill, Sir,
They smoke their pipes or go to bed,
As safe as thief in mill, Sir.

CHORUS.

For while an ADAMS *rule in State,*
And WASHINGTON *the Head Sir,*
Tho' Jacobins may swear and fret,
Yet we will never yield, Sir.

What tho' the Diplomatic skill,
Of Frenchmen set in motion,
Like the electric glass and wheel,
Shoots sparks across the ocean;
AMERICANS have found a way,
To crack the wheel asunder,
For nothing so confounds its play.
As TRUXTON's home-spun thunder.
For while an Adams, &c.

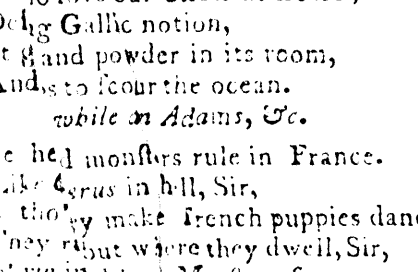
See *Bonaparte*, like wandering Jew,
With Egypt's plagues behind him,
Flying to hide his motly crew.
There Devil could not find him;
But NELSON, with his British tars,
A very little while, Sir,
Pop'd out his hole, let down the batts,
And bang'd him at the Nile, Sir.
For while an Adams, &c.

The Politicks of France we find,
Is known to nice precision,
To quiet first, the rascals blind,
To make a sure division;
Both Christians and Turks from Porte,
Stop this growing evil,
Deprive them of their darling sport,
And pop them to the devil.
For while an Adams, &c.

Talleyrand, that arrand knave,
Will lowest bow, be sure, Sir,
A long government to save,
As millions for *douceur*, Sir,
But who love our CASH at HOME,
Defy Gallic notion,
Sent Sand powder in its room,
And ships to scour the ocean.
while an Adams, &c.

Five hell monsters rule in France.
Like Cerus in hell, Sir,
For tho' they make french puppies dance,
They're but where they dwell, Sir,
Tho' we in Land have Monsters some,
The difference is quite wide, Sir,
Ours cannot even back at home,
For faith their tongues are tied, Sir.
For while an Adam, &c.

Then knock at the flowing cann,
And toast our Constitution,
Which guarantys the Rights of Man,
And banishes confusion.
For While old tin shall shake his hand.
And show the hairs that grow, Sir,
We'll drive the Frenchmen from the land,
And take the other glass, Sir,
For while an Adams, &c.



ATLAS

WILL Cover this Season on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingston, near ROWLAND BROWN, Esqr's, at Four Dollars the Season, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single Leap, and Seven Dollars to ensure a Foal.

He is a bright Bay, Five Years old this Grass, Sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Mane, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and stood at the Stable of the Subscriber, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal getter.

Good Pittering provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

YOUNG NIMROD,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover this Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, at Portsmouth, at Four Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an insured Colt; and Eight Dollars the single Leap.

May 27, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Bread-Street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

CINCINNATI.

THE Rhode-Island State Society of CINCINNATI will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence at *Providence*, on the 4th Day of *July* next—A punctual and general Attendance of the Members of said Society on that Day, is requested at 9 o'Clock, *A. M.* at the State-House.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, June 20, 1799.

Office of the Newport Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend on the *Stock* of this Company will be declared due on Wednesday the 26th of June instant; and that the Amount thereof will be paid by the Subscriber, after that Day, on Application at this Office.——But no Dividend will be paid, but on such Shares as have had the Certificates exchanged, and been duly recorded, in Conformity to the Resolve of the *Board of Directors*, of the 22d of May last. *By Order,*

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

June 17*th*, 1799.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE *and* ANCHOR, *Thames-Street,*

HAS just received by the last Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the latest Publications, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Also, a General Assortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, together with a very general Assortment of well-chosen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, such as fresh Raisins, per Box; Spanish Segars per Box or 100, of the first Quality, and most delicious Flavour; best perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or single; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE 28 Feet long, 26 Feet wide, and two Story high, having a good Well of Water; likewise one Acre of Land adjoining thereto, situate about Fifty Rods southward of Howland's Ferry.——Any Person inclining to purchase the above Premises, may know the Terms by applying to the Person in Possession.

ELIZABETH DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE, of 49 Feet by 20, with a Boat-Shop and other Buildings belonging thereto, near Howland's Ferry (so called).—For further Particulars, inquire of the Person in Possession.

STEPHEN DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Ames Gardner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same before the 10th Day of July next; otherwise their respective Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

AMOS GARDNER, *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, June 14, 1799.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, last Thursday Night, a Negro Woman about 40 Years of Age, named SUSEY.—Whoever will take her up, and bring her Home to her Master, shall have Two Cents Reward.

PEREGRINE WHITE.

All Persons are forbid harbouring or trusting the said Wench, as they will answer their Peril.

Little-Compton, June 12, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

MOORE & GREEN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome, and pretty general Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present Season.

A great Variety of Hard Ware, and Groceries of all Kinds.

West-India & New-England Rum, } the Cask.
Brandy, Gin and Wines, by }

Raisins by Ditto.
Pimento & Pepper, by the Bag.
Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, and Allum, by Cwt.
Beef & Pork by the Barrel.
Salt-Petre'd Hams.
Coarse & fine Salt.

And a large Assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware; so cheap as no doubt will be approved by their Customers.

Newport, June 15, 1799.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE, to the Soap-Boiling and Tallow-Chandler's Business,

A LAD, about 12 or 14 Years of Age, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of

JOHN MARSH.

Who has for Sale,
Six Hundred Bushels of CORN—and 20,000 SHINGLES and CLAPBOARDS—and has to Let, a very good HORSE & CHAISE, and SADDLE-HORSE.

Newport, June 17, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *SPANISH CONSUL.*——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited against the Estate of *Samuel Hopkins*, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent: and Nine Months being allowed for that Purpose; do hereby notify all Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.

WILLIAM BATTEY,
DANIEL WEEDEN, jun.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

Dorcas Hoppins, Admx.

Jamestown, June 8, 1799

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Southong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales, Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Cress-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale,

At the *BUCK*, near *CARR's FERRY*,

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

An elegant and well-chosen ASSORTMENT,

Amongst which are,

SUperfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Russells, &c. &c. &c.

BY

THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land, in Middletown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Fulton Bailey.——For Terms apply to PAUL THURSTON.

Newport, May 28, 1799.

From the Columbian Centinel, *of June 26.*

SONG,

For the 4th of JULY, 1799.
To the tune of the "Vicar of Bray."

WHEN *Holland* gag'd & fetter'd sprawls
Like kitten in the mud, Sir,
And *France* like mad man swears and brawls,
And hankers after blood Sir:
Americans by wisdom led,
Both eat and drink their fill, Sir,
They smoke their pipes or go to bed,
As safe as thief in mill, Sir.

CHORUS.

For while an ADAMS *rule in State,*
And WASHINGTON *the Field Sir,*
Tho' Jacobins may swear and fret,
Yet we will never yield, Sir.

What tho' the Diplomatic skill,
Of Frenchmen set in motion,
Like the electric glass and wheel,
Shoots sparks across the ocean;
AMERICANS have found a way,
To crack the wheel asunder,
For nothing so confounds its play,
As TRUXTON's home-spun thunder.
For while an Adams, &c.

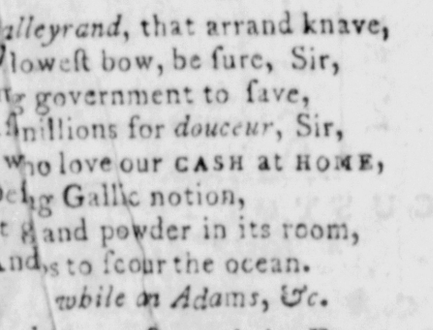
Se *Buonaparte*, like wandering Jew,
With Egypt's plagues behind him,
Fling to hide his motly crew.
Where *Devil* could not find him;
Bt NELSON, with his British tars,
very little while, Sir,
Fod out his hole, let down the batts,
d bang'd him at the Nile, Sir.
For while an Adams, &c.

The Politicks of France we find,
known to nice precision,
To quer first, the rascals blind,
In make a sure division;
Bu strians and Turks from Porte,
Top this growing evil,
Dep them of their darling sport,
Apop them to the devil.
For while an Adams, &c.

Lam lleyrand, that arrand knave,
Wloweſt bow, be sure, Sir,
A litt government to save,
As millions for *douceur*, Sir,
But who love our CASH at HOME,
Deng Gallic notion,
Sent and powder in its room,
And to scour the ocean.
while an Adams, &c.

Five hed monsters rule in France.
Like Cerus in hell, Sir,
tho' they make French puppies dance,
They r but where they dwell, Sir,
Tho' we in d have Monsters some,
The diffe ce is quite wide, Sir,
Ours cannot en back at home,
For faith t ir tongues re ti'd, Sir.
For wh an Adam, &c.

Then knock a t the flowing cann,
And toast o Constitutio,
Which guaran the Rights of Man,
And banishes (fusion.
For While old tin shall shak his hand.
And show the hors that ss, Sir,
We'll drive the Pinchmen om the land,
And take the oth glass, S,
For while an Adams, &



ATLAS

WILL Cover this Season on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingston, near ROWLAND BROWN, Esqr's, at Ten Dollars the Season, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single Leap, and Seven Dollars to ensure a Foal.

He is a bright Bay, Five Years old this Grass, Sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Mane, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and stood at the Stable of the Subscriber, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

YOUNG NIMROD,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover this Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Portsmouth, at Four Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an insured Colt; and Two Dollars the single Leap.

May 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

CINCINNATI.

THE Rhode-Island State Society of CINCINNATI will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence at *Providence*, on the 4th Day of *July* next—A punctual and general Attendance of the Members of said Society on that Day, is requested at 9 o'Clock, *A. M.* at the State-House.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, June 20, 1799.

Office of the Newport Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend on the *Stock* of this Company will be declared due on Wednesday the 26th of June instant; and that the Amount thereof will be paid by the Subscriber, after that Day, on Application at this Office.——But no Dividend will be paid, but on such Shares as have had the Certificates exchanged, and been duly recorded, in Conformity to the Resolve of the *Board of Directors*, of the 22d of May last. *By Order,*

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

June 17th, 1799.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE *and* ANCHOR, *Thames-Street,*

HAS just received by the last Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the latest Publications, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Also, a General Assortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, together with a very general Assortment of well-chosen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, such as fresh Raisins, per Box; Spanish Segars per Box or 100, of the first Quality, and most delicious Flavour; best perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or single; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE 28 Feet long, 26 Feet wide, and two Story high, having a good Well of Water; likewise one Acre of Land adjoining thereto, situate about Fifty Rods southward of Howland's Ferry.——Any Person inclining to purchase the above Premises, may know the Terms by applying to the Person in Possession.

ELIZABETH DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE, of 49 Feet by 20, with a Boat-Shop and other Buildings belonging thereto, near Howland's Ferry (so called).—For further Particulars, inquire of the Person in Possession.

STEPHEN DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Amos Gardner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same before the 10th Day of July next; otherwise their respective Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

AMOS GARDNER, *Executor.*

South-Kingtown, June 14, 1799.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, last Thursday Night, a Negro Woman, about 40 Years of Age, named SUSEY.—Whoever will take her up, and bring her home to her Master, shall have TEN CENTS Reward.

PEREGRINE WHITE.

All Persons are forbid harbouring or concealing the said Wench, as they will answer therefor at their Peril.

Little-Compton, June 12, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

MOORE & GREEN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome, and pretty general Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present Season.

A great Variety of Hard Ware, and Groceries of all Kinds.

West-India & New-England Rum, } the Cask.
Brandy, Gin and Wines, by }

Raisins by Ditto.
Pimento & Pepper, by the Bag.
Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, and Allum, by Cwt.
Beef & Pork by the Barrel.
Salt-Petre'd Hams.
Coarse & fine Salt.

And a large Assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware; so cheap as no doubt will be approved by their Customers.

Newport, June 15, 1799.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE, to the Soap-Boiling and Tallow-Chandler's Business,

A LAD, about 12 or 14 Years of Age, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of

JOHN MARSH.

Who has for Sale,
Six Hundred Bushels of CORN—and 20,000 SHINGLES and CLAPBOARDS—and has to Let, a very good HORSE & CHAISE, and SADDLE-HORSE.

Newport, June 17, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *SPANISH CONSUL.*—For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited against the Estate of *Samuel Hopkins*, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent; and Nine Months being allowed for that Purpose; do hereby notify all Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period. WILLIAM BATTEY,

DANIEL WEEDEN, jun.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

DORCAS HOPKINS, Adm'x.

Jamestown, June 8, 1799

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Souchong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a. la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale,

At the *BUCK*, near *CARR's FERRY*,

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

An elegant and well-chosen ASSORTMENT,

Amongst which are,

SUperfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Russells, &c. &c. &c.

BY

THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land, in Middletown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Easton Bailey.——For Terms apply to PAUL THURSTON.

Newport, May 28, 1799.